

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

In the ADVERTISER of January 29th, we stated that Mr. Bush made a certain lease to Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. This was a mistake. The original lessee was Mr. Goo Kim. Permission was subsequently obtained to transfer the lease to Hackfeld & Co., but the transfer, we believe, was never in fact made.

Some sincerely misguided members of the Opposition think that they can "shake" Messrs. Bush and Wilcox after the election. Unless it is going to be a hundred times easier than now, there is, we fear, little prospect of success. Bush and Wilcox are the leaders, the mouthpieces, the agitators, the fighting strength of their party. To discard them is to discard their whole backing throughout the group, and that is the chief strength of the Opposition.

In the ADVERTISER office is to be seen a small but very neat and skillfully executed engraving by Henry Grube Marchant. If our esteemed friend, Robert W. Wilcox, had only employed his time abroad in something useful he might earn an honest living, instead of being the vagrant and unmitigated public nuisance he now is. True, the engraver's art demanded more talent even than turning feet into meters, and it is not every one, as we have lately learned, who can manage so much as the latter. Mr. Wilcox is not the first noisy demagogue who follows that vocation from a want of capacity for anything else.

In a late issue of the ADVERTISER, in which an extended expose of Mr. Bush's career as Minister of the Interior, was made, reference was made to a contract with Mr. Thomas, to move and rebuild a part of the Palace wall. The statement was made that the work under the contract had never been completed. This statement was taken from the Report of the Finance committee of '84, and was not made on the authority of the paper. We are informed by Mr. Thomas that the wall was complete except as to the coping, but that the original wall had none, and this contract did not call for one. Our statement was not originally published with a view to implicating Mr. Thomas in any illegal transaction, but it is only fair to Mr. Thomas that this explanation should be made.

THE BULLETIN is professedly engaged in the very difficult undertaking of steering in these troublous times an independent course. This is always difficult, but particularly so when an editor is himself a candidate. Under such circumstances, it is hardly possible not to construe his utterances as ex parte statements. The Bulletin has in any case one of the most editing notions of independence. It consists apparently in dispensing a sort of even handed justice to all the parties in the field, in never praising one without administering a slap immediately after, in the interests of independence of course. The independent journal must preserve a most delicate balance on the fence, and never allow that balance to be disturbed, no matter what circumstances may occur to make it little short of impossible. Of course this is a gymnastic feat of the first magnitude, and none but an independent journalist of long standing can perform it. What wonder that it occasionally exceeds the acrobatic skill of our esteemed contemporary?

THE NEWS OF THE TREATY.

The Bulletin of January 28th says, that the bark Mary Belle Roberts brought the news of the treaty. If the editor will consult the weekly P. C. A. of August 19, 1876, he will see that the Mary Belle Roberts arrived from San Francisco sixteen days out with the following telegram to F. F. Low:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1876.
Hon. F. F. Low.—Senate constantly occupied with impeachment and appropriation bills. No opportunity has been lost. Treaty has powerful enemies, result this session doubtful.
(Signed) A. A. SARGENT.

In the same file August 29th they will see that the S. S. City of San Francisco, Captain Wardell, arrived August 25, 1876, eight days from San Francisco. We quote from the P. C. A. of August 26, 1876, as follows:
"Shortly after 2 p. m. the S. S. City of San Francisco was telegraphed, decked with bunting from bowsprit to spunk-boom, giving immediate assurance that she was the bearer of good tidings. The first boat from the steamer brought a message that at once caused a smile of supreme satisfaction to light up the faces of the crowd. The treaty bill passed the Senate August 14, 1876, by a vote of 29 to 12; was signed by the President on the 15th and at once became law."

If the Bulletin will only figure when the Mary Belle Roberts arrived and take her sailing days off from San Francisco, it will see that the Mary Belle Roberts left San Francisco on the 1st of August, 1876, and that it was impossible for her to bring the news, as the treaty was not passed until long after the vessel sailed.

As the editor of the Bulletin is a foreigner a little inaccuracy on this topic is very excusable.

THAT STOLEN PLATFORM.

The Bulletin returned to the charge last night with one of its periodical jokes on the subject of the stolen platform. It is a wonder that the Bulletin is not silent on this subject. Silence would be the part of discretion on this topic. But if it must be discussed again, the Reform party certainly has no occasion to fear the subject. The Bulletin's sensitiveness may be due to the fact that it feels something of the pride of authorship with regard to the platform, and the charge of plagiarism deals a death blow to its too susceptible vanity. The declarations of the National Reform party have the same merit which a factious reviewer once ascribed to a book which he was unwilling to handle roughly. "It contains a great many new and true things." But he added sotto voce, "The true things are not new, and the new things are not true." The platform of the so-called National Reform party has judiciously borrowed some articles of the faith of the Reform party. Such for instance are its endorsement of the Homestead Act, of a policy of liberal public improvement, of the Postal Savings Bank and finally of Anti-Chinese legislation. Every one of these four items was a cardinal feature of the policy of the Reform party before the Mechanics' Union was ever organized, as is perfectly well known. The Homestead Act was a measure of the Reform party's and the present ministry is the only one which has ever given effect to its provisions. The Postal Savings Bank has been used by the Government and has always been regarded by the Reform party as an invaluable instrument by means of which the Government could use its credit for the prosecution of public works. The ADVERTISER ventilated the subject fully two years ago as anyone may see who will take the trouble to consult a file of the paper. It is superfluous to call attention to the record of the Reform party in the matter of public improvements. Even Mr. Bush, in his lucid moments, admits that there is a certain plausibility in this claim. And a few days ago the ADVERTISER gave statistical proof that the Reform party is the only one which has ever done anything of note in the way of reducing the Chinese population.

Be these things as they may. We have no quarrel with the "National Reformers" for proclaiming, as their platform does, the substantial excellence of the principles of the Reform party. If they had only been content to let well enough alone. But they were impelled by a delusive thirst after originality, or they perhaps felt something more than a stale reiteration of Reform principles to be necessary if they were to demonstrate the worthlessness and wickedness of the Reform party, and to make good their own claims to be regarded as the saviors of mankind. We will not pretend to fathom their motives. The results are all we are in possession of and the results were these. They made four bids for the native vote. They emphasized four points which distinguish their platform radically from that of the Reform party:

1. They propose a careful revision of the constitution. Wherein this revision is to consist they with significant evasiveness fail to suggest. But if anyone has been simple enough to be in the dark the speeches of Bush and Wilcox may perhaps enlighten him. The party convention wisely left the platform to be amplified by later utterances on that point.

2. The platform proposes a "modification" of the property qualification. What is meant by this modification? Mr. McCarthy understands "abolition" under "modification." The gentleman is dangerously frank, and Mr. Logan, another representative of the party, is more discreet. The general public can probably give a pretty good guess, but no one, not in the councils of the Opposition, can possibly know anything about it, except that it is a thinly disguised bid for votes.

3. The platform further suggests that certain Government officers should be elected by the people. That is all. The point is one of fundamental importance, but that is all the "National Reform" platform so celebrated for its freedom from ambiguity, has to say on the subject.

4. The platform further is hostile to closer relations with America. Regarding the Reciprocity treaty as permissible merely, and wishes that Hawaii's relations with America may be no closer than with England or Germany.

The Reform party has another opinion in this matter. Such is the showing which a careful examination of the platform of the bogus reform party makes. As we have shown, it develops four important points of divergence from the principles of the real Reform party. But this is not all. On the first three of these points it might have preserved silence, but to mention them and then make them the subject of vague, uncertain or meaningless utterances was inexcusable, and evidence of the boldest insincerity.

The platform is eminently worthy to be buried on the fifth day of February.

The denials of Messrs. Wilcox and Crowley are so weak and spiritless, that there is hardly any need of affidavits to confound them. The speeches remain, after every denial about as revolutionary and inflammatory as ever.

MORE REASONS WHY THE OPPOSITION IS A RE-ACTIONARY PARTY.

FURTHER SAMPLES OF THE OPPOSITION LEADER'S STATESMANSHIP.

A few days since we published extracts from the Report of the Finance Committee of the Legislature of 1884, which showed how Mr. Bush manipulated Government contracts when in office.

The committee stated that "THE COUNTRY WAS DECEASED OF OVER \$26,000."

by an incompetent or dishonest official," and that "they do not see how they can avoid the conclusion that these contracts would not have been awarded at such prices unless some profit accrued therefrom to the Minister who signed them."

The committee did not rely upon generalities but gave the facts and figures on which their conclusions were based.

MR. BUSH DID NOT DENY THEM THEN, he does not deny them now. In fact he is glorying in his paper over the fine record that he made, and says that there will not be so much done again until he is again Minister of the Interior. He says further that the publication of his record has gained him many votes. It is well. We propose to help him to some more votes by stating a few more facts of a similar nature.

The Opposition leader has admitted that he made many leases contrary to law, but that it was "for the benefit of the poor natives."

THE FOLLOWING ARE SAMPLES of these leases which were for the benefit of the poor natives:

| Lessee and location. | Rent. | Term. |
|--|-------|----------|
| His Majesty—3 fish ponds at Moanalua, Oahu—700 acres. | \$200 | 15 years |
| Hanuna and Aimoku—Kakio Hana—1,000 acres | 100 | 20 years |
| Hanuna and Aimoku—Kapohu, etc., Hana, Maui. | 45 | 20 years |
| J. Nakaleka—Ahiupuaa of Makolelan, Molokai. | 150 | 20 years |
| W. H. Cummings—Kaupo | 100 | 20 years |
| W. H. Cummings—Nakuku, Hana, Maui. | 200 | 20 years |
| H. M. Kapiolani—Lands of Waiakoa, Pulehuiki, Kamehamehi, Kula, Maui. | 100 | 30 years |
| H. Hackfeld & Co.—Wai-kiki. | 700 | 30 years |
| His Majesty—Mokuoelo, Moanalua. | 50 | 30 years |
| D. W. Pua—Ahiupuaa of Hanakapi, Kauai. | 25 | 30 years |

Messrs. Hanuna, Aimoku and Cummings were cane planters and members of the Reciprocity Sugar Co., of which Mr. Bush was also a member.

J. Nakaleka was the member of the Legislature from Molokai, present Opposition candidate for Lahaina.

D. W. Pua is a well-to-do resident of Honolulu, now Opposition candidate for Noble.

The lands leased to the Queen were sub-let by her for \$800 per annum.

The fish ponds leased to the King are valued at \$1,000 per annum.

Mr. Bush's fame does not, however, alone rest upon his performances as a home statesman.

HE HAS A RECORD AS A FOREIGN DIPLOMATIST.

He was sent by the Gibson administration as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Samoa in December, 1889.

The object of his mission was stated to be "to teach the natives how to establish independent government and to elevate their moral and political standing."

Upon arriving in Samoa he immediately went out of his way to insult the German consul and residents. He took to drink, and went on one drunken debauch after another, until the Hawaiian embassy became known throughout the town as the place where free gin could be had day and night by anyone who wanted it. For the purpose of "elevating the morals of the people" he took to dragging female members of the family around by the head, in full view of the public streets; and performing the hula-kui, with all the modern improvements, at official entertainments.

Upon one occasion he entered the saloon, where a number of Germans were seated, called for a glass of liquor, raised it on high and said "HERE'S DAMNATION TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE."

A hasty flight through the back door, and the protecting darkness of the night, was all that prevented the final termination of his diplomatic career then and there.

He finally succeeded in educating the simple natives up to such a high standard of independent government that a number of the High chiefs including KING MALIETOA, WROTE TO THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT ASKING FOR MR. BUSH'S RECALL.

Mr. Gibson, in accordance therewith sent letters dismissing him from office a month prior to the change of administration. Prior to this Mr. Gibson had sent Mr. J. S. Webb to Samoa to investigate matters there. Among other reports on the subject Mr. Webb wrote from Apia to Mr. Gibson on June 21, 1887:

"I have become aware that letters, the contents of which must have given great pain, went forward to you last month, and that a number of important chiefs are sending by this mail a request for a new Hawaiian Minister to be sent here. I have also been spoken to by a number of the white residents here who are friends of Hawaii."

THINGS HAVE BEEN WORSE THAN I DEEMED POSSIBLE.

On hearing, however, that I was on

board the Kaimiloa Mr. Bush made a desperate effort, and after passing through that sort of a 'bad time' which follows indulgence, has for a fortnight been very temperate and more discreet. If letters do not come to hand with instructions I shall use my best endeavors to get him off to Tonga promptly. He cannot recover himself here.

The majority of the chiefs are sober men and feel very much that the Hawaiian chief should disgrace himself. Malietao, a very temperate and religious man, sent for him twice to expostulate with him, and on one occasion kept him at Afenga several days in order that he might get straight. As to that part of the foreign population who ought to be the best friends of the Hawaiian embassy, a large majority keep aloof and all pray to see a change.

IF I GAVE YOU THE DETAILS THAT HAVE COME TO MY KNOWLEDGE YOU WOULD BE INEXCESSIBLY ASTONISHED AND SHOCKED,

and I have no wonder at the general sentiment prevailing here. It is time also that some check were put on expenditure here.

THE EMBASSY PREMISES ARE A COSTLY BLUNDER,

and we have not even a lease of the land they stand on. * * Besides the three servants sent from Hawaii there are two female nurses, two stewards and a cook employed at the embassy * * Hiram stays mostly with the King since he received a beating (from Mr. Bush when intoxicated). Another expenditure is for arms, nominally for the King Malietao, but I doubt whether they will reach him. * *

THE TOTAL COST OF THE HAWAIIAN EMBASSY TO SAMOA WAS

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| as follows: | |
| Cash to J. E. Bush | \$4,005 00 |
| (properly due \$2,920) | |
| Cash to J. D. Strong | 1,263 45 |
| Cash to H. F. Poor | 849 77 |
| Cash to Malietao | 256 50 |
| Cash to J. S. Webb | 250 00 |
| Household expenses of J. E. Bush | 3,487 76 |
| Legation expenses | 2,939 36 |
| Furniture | 773 25 |
| Liquors | 392 55 |
| Passages and sundry expenses | 3,524 20 |
| Total | \$17,771 84 |

Results—Nil.

This statement will undoubtedly gain Mr. Bush and his party many more votes, and send him merrily on his way toward the ministerial position which he states that he desires and expects.

THERE are two Oppositions in the field against the Reform party, to the union of which is due entirely the strength of the movement against the present Government. The organs and mouth-pieces of one element of this Opposition are the Elele with its daily edition the National Herald, the Voice of the Nation, and on the platform, Messrs. Bush, Wilcox, Rosa and Crowley. This is beyond all comparison not merely the noisiest wing of the Opposition, but also its strongest element. It is on the strength of this element that the Re-actionary party is depending for success at the polls. The other wing is represented by the Bulletin (which professes however to be independent), and otherwise by no one either in the press or on the stump. This might be called the silent wing of the party.

The nominal principles of both wings are contained in the published platform, but as this platform is almost entirely ignored by the spokesmen of the party, we may of course ignore it also. The real principles of the noisy wing as gathered from its spoken and public utterance, are the following:

1. The revolution of 1887 was a crime, and all those who acknowledge the authority of any government founded upon it are rebels and should be dealt with as such.

2. The insurrection last July was legitimate, and those who assisted in putting it down, whether directly or indirectly, are traitors and murderers.

3. The avowed object of the present political campaign is to accomplish peaceably what the movement of July failed to accomplish by force of arms.

For every one of the above statements, the utterances of Wilcox and Crowley in public, and the publications of Bush and the Elele, will furnish chapter and verse.

In the light of the foregoing facts, facts notice and not our inferences from them, it is easy to see in what sense the proposed constitutional revision of the Opposition will proceed.

At the time when the Mechanics' Union and the Hui Kalalaina formed their combination, it was perfectly possible for patriotic men to be deceived as to the real animus and principles of the latter organization. It has ceased to be possible for any one to be longer deceived in the matter. The reactionary wing of which has now shewed its hand with an openness to which all reserve is foreign. Are intelligent men, who care anything for the results of the revolution, whatever their opinion may be of the way in which the Government has been administered, going to continue their support of the combination? It is difficult to believe that possible, unless we assume that in politics all things are possible. We suspect that more than one nominee of what has turned out to be the Re-actionary party wishes that he were anywhere but on that ticket.

Messrs. Bush and Wilcox went to Kalahe on this island on Tuesday, and held forth to eleven natives. The impression these two great blusters left on the minds of these eleven men was one of disgust. The latter have so openly expressed themselves.

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